

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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### DEFERRED COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

## THE STRANGER—NO. X.

The following epistle from my friend Humphrey, was handed me a few days since. I will give it a place for the present in preference to some comments on the state of public affairs in America, which I have had prepared for some weeks: but the hearts and souls of the people of Kentucky, being intently fixed on the North Western Army, communications from that quarter will, to them, prove most acceptable.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

Camp at Defiance, Oct. 24, 1812.

### FRIEND OF MY BOMBS.

Thinkst thou ever of thy old associates who have quitted the distracted mazes of domestic life, where fell scorn, presumption and avarice, disturb the generous breast, and blast the fair prospects of the virtuous? My heart answers me yes! for never yet has Gregory's soul been inflamed by vanity and arrogance, but fixed on the weal of his fellow creatures: Heaven has given him a heart that glows with pleasure at his friend's happiness—an eye that overflows with sympathy at the relation of his sufferings. Fashion never yet has bade you disown your species:—Nay, should the cruel fair attain the summit of their wishes, and for their sakes see me an outcast, worthless, drunken vagabond—then, even then, you would not disown me:—You would take me by the hand, drop a tear on my "falling off," and administer to my distresses. The man who would do this will soon disclaim me:—He cannot forget his friend when in his country's service. The poor way-worn soldier, even in all his starvings and forced marches, rest confident, that a lively affection for him warms your bosom, and this in the hour of peril and lassitude gives composure to his spirits.

Without a sigh I left Kentucky: Too long had the presumptuous made me their sport in a regularly disciplined camp, where each man's duty is assigned him—and his standing & merit ascertained, I feel a pleasurable calm, which none can so well conceive as those who have mixed much with that class of society, who style themselves the better part of creation, who having ever some views of vanity, or ambition to satiate, keep the objects of their cursed propensities continually in a state of inequity and probation: But here let the wrongs of a too sensitive bosom sleep. My intention was to tell you of our expedition.

The first four days after we left Georgetown, the weather was most unfavourable. The rain poured incessantly on us: the roads were very deep. But all this did not for a moment retard our progress. The tender strapping who never before had strayed beyond the precincts of a mother's care, surmounted every difficulty with an ardour that would have become the son of Roman Cato. It appeared to me that the greater their privations, the more determined their resolution. They almost

blest the Gods

"That cast the weight upon them."

The march to Piqua from Cincinnati, was nothing out of the common order; but from Piqua to Fort Wayne, it was completely attested that our soldiers were made of the best materials. Without a full supply of rations—in a howling wilderness, where every step was attended with death and danger, they stood forced marches without a murmur. Their countenances in the fort to which they were marching were beset by exterminating savages—every generous feeling of humanity was aroused to preserve their friends from the fell grasp of the enemy. The object of their toils operated as a stimulus to their strength and spirits—like heroes they achieved their purpose—the blood-thirsty savages disappeared at the approach of our army, and the almost worn-out garrison, was saved from destruction.

The Indian towns in the neighbourhood of the fort, were to be destroyed. That the inhabitants might be surprised in them, forced marches were necessary. Never did troops move faster till they reached the towns and laid them in ashes. Their provisions were by this time nearly expended, and a tiresome march of sixty miles was necessary to take them back to the fort, where there was more to be had. In two days they returned to the fort, nearly all the time without any thing to eat. Would Romans, in the days of the Fabii, have done more?

The way from Fort Wayne to this place was beset by a large force of the enemy. The advance guard of the army was frequently attacked, and a battle every moment expected. Our lads of Kentucky were prompt to their duty—no nerve trembling—no countenance grew pale with fear. All in fearless expectation demanded the foe that should give them vengeance on the foe whose enormities had drawn them from their homes, friends and relations. The foe at length disappeared: the only grief of our brave lads was that they retired without giving us an opportunity of substantiating our pretensions to valour.

The enemy had scarce escaped us, and left our van, when famine began to press sore upon us. For several days we had nothing but lean beef to eat, and not much of that. Our beef

was exhausted in a very few days, when a supply of flour arriving, became our only subsistence. Our volunteers, some of them, were not satisfied with this state of things, conceiving it arose from neglect in the government agents; but no sooner had our general in chief, the idol of his army, addressed them, and explained the causes, than they, even in their comfortless state, awoke to the feelings of patriotism and honour, and performed their duty without a murmur. Supplies soon came on in plenty, and all was concord.

For four weeks we have been encamped in this neighbourhood, building Fort Winchester, near the site of old Fort Defiance.

We found the buildings at Defiance on our approach smothering with the recent conflagration of the barbarian army that had been hovering over our van. Our supplies have accumulated to a plentiful stock—and every voice is united in urging a speedy movement towards the enemy. We are anxious to regain our territory of Michigan, which was lately so traitorously surrendered. We wish also to extend to the savage regions of Canada, the blessings of our free constitutions, and make the gloomy forest give place to the pleasing features of civilization. But the enemy we have to contend with is too strong to be encountered by our little band of choice spirits. The storm that shall drive desolation on our enemies is gathering behind us. Thirty hundred Kentuckians, who have long lived in the tented field, familiar with the fatigues and alarms of war, form the vanguard—twelve hundred men from Ohio will be with them—Their homes, their wives, their children and friends, are the price of their victories. The western Pennsylvanians and sturdy Virginians, whose homes are on the "mountains of the clouds," have imbibed a spirit from the rugged breast of their country, that will enable them to withstand all the perils and privations of war. They, too, go forth to battle—not as the minions of despotism and ambition, but to seek atonement for the sufferings of their brothers, who have bled beneath British and Indian cruelty. Born with freedom for their inheritance, each individual has lofty pretensions to personal honor to support.

Here, methinks, I hear my intelligent friend exclaim, "with good generals such an army must be successful!"—and Humphrey says we have exalted generals, and will be successful.

You recollect, Gregory, how you and I traversed the streets last summer when General Harrison was in Lexington, casting looks as deep as eternity into his countenance. We said that he was no common man. His past deeds, we thought, confirmed this opinion, formed from his face and conversation; but we only understood the man by halves; neither you nor I had then seen him commanding an army, who regarded him with an eye of affection, and obeyed his orders with an enthusiasm which can only result from the most sublime confidence. The soldiers behold him at their head clad in a homely hunting-shirt and other habiliments like their own—ready to participate in all their dangers and privation. He attends to every department in the army, convinced that implicit confidence is not to be placed in every man, he sees that every one performs his duty. He exercises his troops himself, attends well to the commissaries, and is to be found every where in the camp, seeing that both officers & soldiers do their duty. His tent is always open to the injured, and his authority rigidly exercised to punish the disobedient. No man possesses in military affairs more judgment, none can boast of more decision. A look from him appals the culpable, a smile animates the desponding. His eloquence is not the most mellifluous, but it is stern and commanding, such as befits the soldier and general: it has had the most happy effect on this army.

Brig. Gen. Winchester is a man very different from Gen. Harrison—but is notwithstanding, very much the general. Ever on his guard, he moves on with a slow but steady pace. If I have any judgment as respects men, I consider him to possess great fortitude and forbearance. His age has not abated his activity. He performs his duties in camp with promptitude: He issues General Orders frequently, and sees that they are executed. You have, no doubt, heard of the unfavorable impressions entertained of him, when he came into this army.—Suffice it, then, to say his eloquence; that he is now popular with officers and soldiers, and in Humphrey's opinion, no man is better calculated to engage the affections of the blunt generous hearted Americans—you know he is one of the remaining patriots of the revolution—combined with his practical military knowledge he unites that decision and energy of character necessary for a commander.

Brig. Gen. Payne, one of the warriors of Kentucky, devotes himself wholly to the service of his country—he is still sprightly and active, tho' past the meridian of life. He is respected for his worth and past services. Through all the trying times his country has passed, he has been at nistpost. He walks with an undeviating step in the line of his duty; and is steady in the performance of it.

Think not, good Gregory, that because I am in the north western army, I would flatter its commanders, that I might boast of serving under worthy ones of the universe.—No! the humble disciple of truth would blush at such suspicion—the patriot shrinks with horror from the charge. I believe the men as I have represented them. Such from my observation in the honesty of my soul are they.

But here let me cease my observation concerning these men for the present. Time will unfold them. I will hereafter tell you of the generals of Virginia & Pennsylvania, as I may know them. But this I cannot do till their armies join us on the lake. Already have we seen one General of Ohio. You know, Gregory, it is not in my nature to speak ill of any man; I shall therefore say nothing about him: I hope the next that state sends us, will do better.

In your last epistle you ask me, what pleasures we enjoy in the wilderness; I am not surprised at your question—but will surprise you by informing you, that we can conjure up a blithe-some moment here, whenever we desire, that is not equalled by the gayest scenes of the polished world. Instead of repining at our little difficulties, we laugh them away. The few little luxuries that the camp affords are all common stock, and no man is excluded by servile, or converse of his more agreeable neighbor. I would please you, my friend, to see the dignitaries of the land, could they be here, reducing themselves to simple nature, and sinking the *monkey* for the man. Yes, Gregory, you said no, he, my old boy, when you

remarked that the war would do good to our country. Yes, arrogance will receive a death blow, and the time will again come, when the people who toll in the field will regulate those who legislate for them. Never fear for our liberties—all will yet be well.

I have other things yet to write; but Solomon and Obadiah, both insist on having the exclusive liberty of relating them to you.

Adieu, friend of my bosom! long may peace be the harbinger of your breast!—Rely upon it, that the soldier in the forest, is still sincerely your friend.

HUMPHREY SNIGGERS.

This I give the world for the present, after a long silence. They shall hear of me more frequently for the future.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COL. JOHN ALLEN

"Camp No. 2, Miami, 9th Nov. 1812

"On the subject of which we have lately spoken, and of which you have requested my estimate, permit me to suggest that the left wing of the north-western army, under your command, being in numbers and progress, able to go to any point desired, so far as relates to men, (of which you are well satisfied) the means of supplies and transportation, so in, then, to be the only additional requisites.—That this army should have been stationary for forty days, excites the wonder of our enemies, who then fled before us, and no doubt causes our friends to enquire, what can be the cause?"

"When we take into view the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee in our rear, abounding with salt, flour, cattle and hogs for provisions, and horses, steers and wagons for transportation, it would not at first seem that want of supplies would be the answer—yet from your late information, and the personal knowledge which I have had of the scanty manner in which the troops have been furnished, I have no doubt that that being the cause. Concurring also in your view that pack horses are preferable to wagons at this season, I feel willing to hazard a statement on the point suggested. From July to the middle of October, it is probable that beavers for flesh (driven) & wagons for the transportation of flour & salt, may be the best: but that season being over, it only rests to make a statement for the other seasons of the year. To the frontier it is probable that wagons may still be found best, as being in parts where teams can be fed, and the roads repaired: but in the wilderness, where grain cannot be had for the horses, they soon become weak and unable to work; besides, the roads are measurably impassable for wagons, even if the teams were in good plight. To this, it might be objected, that pack horses without grain, would also become weak and unable to bear burthens.—In part it is so; but it will not so much effect pack-horses as wagon horses, owing to the shortness of the time, that pack-horses will at any one period, be subject to starvation, when compared to what wagon horses would, in passing over the same space.

"It is believed that teams in this wilderness will not be competent to 750 pounds each, but to say, to a five horse team a thousand, and that a pack horse will carry 150 lb only.

"Then make an estimate from Manary's block house to the Rapids—say 85 miles—say the consumption of the left wing of the army is 4500 lb per day of flour and salt; this, in truth, would be at least six wagon loads—but say four and an half. The trip would take 20 days, which, at \$3 per day, each, would be at the rate of \$370 per day for transportation—without allowances for losses. This would take 90 wagons and 450 wagon horses in continual travelling to keep the army beary eating without accumulating.

"But pack-horses at 150 lb. each, thirty will be equal to the 450 lb. The trip about 9, but say 10 days will require, in continual travelling, 300 pack-horses, to keep the army in flour and salt, without accumulating.—Besides mark, the difference is about one-third less, of the pack-horses in number, besides the value of the horses in case of loss, in which one wagon-horse may be estimated as high as two pack-horses—also the difference of the considerable value of pack-saddles, when placed in the scale with wagons and harness.

"Now, in proportion as accumulation is desired, the means must be increased—in doing which, the procurement of horses alone, must be much easier than the procurement of horses and wagons—also, that when horses alone are employed, the accidents to horses alone, are to be provided against; but in case of wagons too, their breaking down is also to be taken into the list of contingencies. Against this, however, the danger of pack horses backs being hurt, ought to weigh something.

"Pack-horses, when returned from a journey, may be removed into the interior of the country and recruited much easier than horses and wagons, and if the wagons are left, they are in danger of being injured, &c.

"Say, 300 pack horses in use, is equal to the daily consumption of the army of flour and salt—two thousand will accumulate five fold, and leave one fourth for casualties. To this either increase the number of horses, or lessen the rate of accumulation, to meet the circumstance of recruiting each pack-horse three-fifths of his time.

"Kentucky, alone, could spare 10,000 surplus horses, and then be richer than she now is—for there are at least that number which are on expense only, to say nothing of Ohio and Tennessee.

"Beef, I need not now remark on; but pork may be driven at a small expense—the country here abounds in mast, both acorns and beech-nuts—they would rather fatten than decline, if gently driven—they cannot be lost by straying, being so easily followed by their sign—they will do us use fresh—they will do pickled or in bacon—these are plain statements: our country may then, well ask of those, of the proper departments, why is the army delayed for the want of supplies? Some things require wagons to remove them; for this use, oxen, where grain cannot be had, are thought preferable to horses."

"P.S. The writer of this respectfully submits for consideration, whether it would not be of advantage to establish a post at the rapids, and make it one of the places of purchase of provisions, allowing a liberal price, such as will induce individuals at their own expense to take it there for sale? May not the United States army be supplied in that way on better terms than by a public transporter? Because individuals, being particularly interested will

have the business better attended to, than can be expected from public agents—in the mean time, the purchasers at other places and the public transportations, need not be slackened, because there is no danger for many months to come, of having an unreasonable accumulation of provisions."

### WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3.

#### Straws show which way the wind blows.

—The Boston Centinel, the paper which appears to be the most influential in "New-England," the palliator of the incendiary mission of Henry, and the uniform supporter of the British cause in America for several years past—this paper, and others of the same stamp, have, since the late elections in Massachusetts, affected a tone of menace towards the union, which, while it is not to be feared, serves to apprise us of the disposition of a certain party to effect that which they dare not attempt. The Centinel of Nov. 25 draws a parallel between our administration, and that of the British government under Lord North, concluding with the following hint:

"They (the British Cabinet) believed all that Hutchinson, Lechmere and Paxton, and the custom-house officers, and a few tory merchants who wish to monopolize the jobs and contracts, told them. Upon this foundation they attempted to establish their system of terror, War and commercial restriction. We all know the event. The administration was disgraced, AND THE NATION SEVERED."

The following extract is from another Boston federal paper, of more general moderation than others, and ably conducted:

"The outrageous conduct of Governor Tompkins in not only detaching the quota of militia required by the national government, but most of the independent companies of the state, and many other troops, to assist in the reduction of Canada, has rendered him *DESERVEDLY* odious; and next year New-York will undoubtedly be blessed with a federal governor. Vermont must soon yield to the influence of the spirit which has prevailed every thing about her. The MANIA of volunteering to take Canada is evaporating as soon as might have been expected from the extravagance of the folly. THE STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH WILL NO LONGER BE THE SUBSERVIENT TOOLS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO CARRY ON A WAR of aggression and of conquest."

The British Packet Swallow, with so much specie on board, captured by com. Rodgers, and brought into this port, was once the American brig Rachel, taken on her voyage from Tonningen by the English, and condemned under the orders in council. Retributive justice begins at last to come!

Balt. Amer.

### Extract from Governor Mitchell's Message to the Legislature of Georgia.

"In March last, a revolution commenced in East Florida and from the part taken by the commissioner of the United States, and the movement of their troops, I flattered myself that they had determined on the immediate occupation of the whole province.

The progress of the revolution became extremely interesting to Georgia, and I am indebted to the vigilance and attention of brigadier-general Floyd, for the first and a regular continuance of information upon the subject, from which I soon began to suspect that the course pursued would not only fail in success, but that our frontier in that quarter might soon be involved in much difficulty and distress. Under these impressions, and conceiving that the general government had determined upon the occupancy of the province, they would have communicated the fact to the government of Georgia, and placed the state on her guard against a failure of the enterprise, since in that event she would be the immediate sufferer. I wrote a letter to the secretary at war, stating my apprehension of the evil consequences that were likely to result to Georgia from the manner in which the proceedings in Florida were conducted, and requested that the contents of my letter might be communicated to the President. Before that letter had reached its destination, I received one from the secretary of state, by order of the President, in which he declares that the proceedings of the agent in the transactions in Florida was unauthorized, and calling upon me, as Governor of the state, to act for the general government, inasmuch as the interests of Georgia were implicated as well as those of the United States; and also containing instructions as to the course which it was expected I would pursue in so delicate and important a transaction.

I proceeded to St. Mary's—on my arrival I found the progress of the revolution stopped before St. Augustine, the patriots being unable alone to attack the

formidable post, and the American troops not permitted to act on the offensive. In a short time I sent to Augustine in compliance with the instructions I had received, and a correspondence between the person then acting as governor and myself commenced, which, however, soon terminated, in consequence of the Spaniards preferring the application of force to remove the American troops, which he actually tried on the 16th of May, to the more tedious operation of having it done by negotiation in a peaceful manner. The experiment, however did not succeed, and the troops kept their ground. The letters of the secretary of state to me of the 2d and 27th May last, will explain the reason why the troops were not withdrawn; they are reasons founded on the soundest principles of policy as well as justice and humanity, and they apply to our present situation and the present situation of East Florida with double force.

The confidence with which I anticipated the declaration of war against Great Britain, led me with equal confidence to anticipate an enlargement of the powers of the President by Congress as the necessary consequence, having for object the entire occupancy of East and West Florida. That this should have been the course pursued, I was extremely solicitous; knowing, as I did, and still do, that the interest of Georgia would be effectually promoted by that event, and the views and wishes of the general government at the same time accomplished. The senate of the U. States, however, in their wisdom had different views on the subject, and the matter was permitted to remain as before the war. It is nevertheless my sincere and candid opinion, that the peace and safety of this state will be hazarded, if the occupancy of East Florida by our government is relinquished, or much longer delayed. The present force in Augustine is of a description which we cannot tolerate, the mode of warfare which the governor of that place has commenced, so savage and barbarous, that it was impossible for an American to hear of it without feeling the utmost indignation and resentment against the power who commands or even permits it. I recommend this subject in an especial manner to your most serious consideration, as involving not only your immediate interest, but your future peace and happiness. It is with real pleasure that I assure you of my entire confidence in the disposition of the President to proceed in this business with the utmost decision, if he is authorized by Congress.

The Spanish officers in Auguste, St. Marks and Pensacola are using every effort to stimulate the Creek Indians to commence hostilities against us. As yet they within the U. States line, as I have before observed, profess peace and friendship; but those of the Seminoles whose towns are in Florida, have been guilty of such outrages as leave no doubt of their intention, and ought to satisfy us, that no time is to be lost in applying that chastisement which their crimes deserve. In August, some parties of them made their appearance upon the frontier of Camden county, and killed and scalped a young man, at the same time shot another lad and wounded him very severely, but who had the good fortune to make his escape.—As soon as I received information of these facts, and numerous others of less atrocity; I sent an order to brig. gen. Floyd, to cause a block-house to be erected at Trader's Hill, and to put a small garrison in it for the protection of that part of the frontier, and if the Indians should again make their appearance in a hostile manner, to collect a force and pursue and punish them. I also wrote a letter to col. Hawkins, demanding that the murderers should be apprehended & delivered up to the civil authority of Camden county, there to take their trial. Col. Hawkins's answer with subsequent information, which I have received, fully convince me, that we have no satisfaction to expect from those Indians, and consequently that we ought to look to our own safety. With this view, I have given orders for a stock of provender and provision contracted for and deposited at Trader's Hill, for five hundred cavalry, and intended, as soon as those supplies were procured, to order that number to take the field. This subject claims the immediate attention of the Legislature. Copies of all papers in the executive office relating thereto, as well as those relating to the deceased Mr. Meridith and Mr. Arthur Lott, who were murdered while peaceably travelling through the Creek nation, accompanying this communication."

CASH given for good LEAF TOBACCO, delivered at my house. For terms, apply to S. & G. Trotter, Lexington, or to me.

J. LAUDEMAN.

December 8, 1812.

### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 8, 1812.

This day his Excellency Governor SHELBY communicated to the members of both houses, the following message.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,  
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SELECTED by my fellow-citizens to fill the executive branch of the government at a late period of life, and called from a peaceful abode, to undertake the arduous duties of the office of chief magistrate, at a crisis in which the American nation is engaged in a war with one of the most powerful nations in the world: I feel a diffidence in thus venturing to execute the high trust which devolves upon me, believing that I do not possess that extent of knowledge relative to our political relations, nor the experience necessary to the discharge of the duties attendant on that important station. No circumstance could have brought me from my retirement, at this stage of life except in compliance with the voice of my fellow citizens, which has ever been respected by me with the highest veneration. If a gracious Providence shall be pleased to indulge me with days to serve my country, during the constitutional period for which I have been elected, it will be a source of great gratification in my retirement, should my best endeavors to promote the interest of our common country, meet the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. Integrity, and a due attention to the duties of the office, are all I can, on my part, promise.

The constitution requires the governor from time to time, to give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth; and to recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall deem expedient. In performing this part of my duty, it is with pleasure I inform you, that no unusual disaster has fallen to our lot; but permit me to congratulate you on the benefits which a divine Providence has conferred upon our country, by the blessings of health dispensed among our fellow-citizens, and the abundant harvest which the earth has yielded to the husbandman.

The interior situation of the state, relieves us from the immediate horrors and devastation incident to a state of war. Yet, although we are thus happily situated, it becomes us, as a component part of the American confederacy, to be prepared for any and every event—not only as it may relate to the immediate defence and protection of the state; but that we may be the better able to contribute our proportion of aid, agreeably to the requisitions of the general government.

The American government, in cases of invasion and insurrection, has reposed its confidence in the militia—a revision of the militia law at this interesting juncture, is worthy of consideration. The late requisition of the general government on the militia of the state, has probably discovered to some of you, gentlemen, defects in the law, and dictated the provisions necessary to remedy such defects. The law ought to compel both officers and soldiers, promptly to perform their duty—yet not to be oppressive. A well regulated militia will avail little, unless certain means be adopted for the procurement of an adequate supply of arms and ammunition, and the erection of magazines in convenient situations, for the safe-keeping and preserving the military stores, when procured.

Impressed with a belief that the resources of the government are adequate to all its wants, I am induced to press this subject for your most serious consideration. True it is, we are far removed, at this moment, from the din of war—yet we know not, how soon we may be assailed by both foreign and internal enemies. Self-defence, that great ruling principle in man, ought to awaken the rulers of the commonwealth to guard her rights, protect her interests, and be ready to meet any casualty. To omit making the necessary arrangements till danger appears, is impolitic, and often attended with dangers the most fatal. If, upon enquiry, it shall be found inconvenient to accomplish the object at once, annual appropriations, suitable to the resources of the government, may be directed, until the object be completed. This measure, if adopted, will insure respect abroad, preserve tranquility at home, and upon an emergency, enable the militia in the state to march with promptness, to any point they may be ordered.

The existing militia law requires every commissioned officer to take certain oaths before a magistrate, or some county court, previous to his entering on the duties of his office. The regulation is discovered to be inconvenient when the militia are in actual service. Vacancies will often occur by resignations and from other causes, which of necessity must be filled, and this at a time when it would be improper for the newly appointed officer to be absent from duty. A power vested in the commandant of a regiment or corps, to administer the necessary oaths, when the militia are in actual service, will remedy the inconvenience.

Previous to my coming into office, the government of the United States had declared war against that of Great Britain, and a large detachment of the militia of this state were marching to oppose our common enemy, and another was preparing to march. It was evident to every reflecting mind, that the preparations to supply the immense force called forth were very inadequate, and that these deficiencies arose from causes which could not be controlled by the executive of the United States, in time to afford relief; the scene of action being too remote from the seat of the general government. To remedy the evil in future, I addressed a letter to the secretary for the war department on the subject; and at the same time suggested the measures which I believe to be most effectual to annoy and distress our savage enemy. Copies of my letter and the secretary's answer are herewith submitted.

Early in the month of September last, governor Harrison made a requisition of mounted volunteers from this state, in aid of the infantry ordered by him for the protection of the two territories bordering on the north-west of the Ohio. Upon notice being published of gov. Harrison's requisition, the volunteers turned out beyond all calculation. The command of these troops, with three regiments of this state's quota of the detached militia, and the United States' troops already in that quarter, under Col. Russell, were confided to major-general Hopkins, with power to carry the views of the general government into effect, in the manner that the situation of the frontiers, and the movements of the Indians, should appear to him necessary.

The general, on his arrival at Vincennes, deemed it proper to carry an expedition against the Indian villages on the Illinois river. He marched with the mounted volunteers. Great expectations were entertained of the good effects that would result from the measure; but from some untoward cause, the expedition failed. That the legislature may

have a correct view of the objects of the commanding officer, and the reasons assigned for the failure of the enterprise, I lay before you a copy of his official communication to me on that subject. Although the main object of the expedition proved abortive, an event of great importance resulted from it, by the bravery of a detachment under the command of governor Edwards, ordered from the Illinois territory to co-operate with the main army. I lay before the legislature the copy of a letter from Col. Russell to the acting governor of Vincennes, and transmitted to me, which details the particulars of that gallant exploit. It is to be lamented that the main enterprise, so well planned, terminated so unfortunately—had it been otherwise, its importance would have been great to the nation, and particularly so, to the adjacent territories—not only by punishing those savages, who for many years, have infested the frontiers with impunity, relying on the remoteness of their situation for security; but it might have detached other neighboring hordes from British influence during the war. This influence is greater than has been apprehended. The confidential communications obtained by gov. Edwards, (copies of which he has transmitted to the executive of this state) contain full and unequivocal testimony of the extent of the combination formed by the British savages against the U. States.

The citizens of Kentucky, whose forefathers suffered so much by savage ferocity, have manifested their abhorrence of the conduct of the ALLIES OF THE BRITISH TYRANT, by their alacrity in marching forth to check and scourge those barbarians for the ruthless warfare practised by them indiscriminately, without regard to age or sex. If we are incensed against the allies of the British, much greater ought our displeasure to be against THAT NATION, THE PRINCIPAL IN THE WAR—A NATION OF ALL OTHERS IN THE WORLD, THE LEAST ENTITLED TO RESPECT FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THERE IS NO MACHINATION WHICH THE HUMAN MIND IS CAPABLE OF DEVISING, TO INJURE OR OPPRESS, WHICH SHE HAS NOT TRIED. Not contented with violating the rights of nations relating to commerce, the rights of persons, by MURDERING AND IMPRISONING our seamen, by attempts, the most insidious, to subvert our government, by sending amongst us her SECRET EMBASSIES, raising discord and disaffection among the American citizens towards their own government; and last of all, secretly to excite the INDIAN TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE, to be raised against the unwarring and defenceless frontiers before the declaration of war. NO MAN WHO STYLES HIMSELF AN AMERICAN, AFTER REFLECTING ON THESE THINGS, CAN SAY THE PRESENT WAR IS UNJUST, UNPROVOKED, AND UNNECESSARY.

Believing that I am addressing fellow citizens, breathing the spirit of patriotism, and holding similar sentiments with my own on the subject of the present war, no doubt exists but that the general assembly will willingly adopt every possible measure to support and aid the national government in avenging the injuries committed on our rights as a nation, until complete justice be done. The cup of reconciliation has been exhausted, by fruitless attempts to convince the British government of her error—Instead of redressing injuries, her pride and arrogance induced her to accumulate them; even after the declaration of war, we are informed by the address of the president of the United States to congress, that an overture was made, stipulating the terms on which the progress of war might be arrested, without waiting a formal and final peace. Reasonable as the propositions made appear to have been, still they are declined from an avowed repugnance to treat us as an independent nation.

No alternative now remains, but by a unanimous exertion to avenge our wrongs; the means to do this, we are assured we fully possess, provided we act in concert.—United, we need not fear any enemy; divide us, miseries incalculable await our downfall. The appeal to arms is made—let union prevail in our councils; let the measures directed by our rulers, be promptly executed, and we may safely rest the justice of our cause with that all-powerful Being who rules the universe; for we may justly say with the President, "The war in which we are engaged, is a war neither of ambition nor vain glory—that it is waged not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by a patience without example, under wrongs accumulating without end; and that it was finally not declared, until every hope of averting it was extinguished."

I have discovered upon the files in the secretary's office, a correspondence which commenced between my predecessor, and the executive of the state of Tennessee, relative to the boundary line, which took place under the act of the last session of the legislature of this state, passed on that subject. Nothing having been done under that act towards the completion of this object, owing to the omission of the executive of the state of Tennessee to appoint commissioners on her part, to meet commissioners from this state, for the adjustment of the subject matter contained therein. Copies of the correspondence which passed on the occasion, are herewith submitted, together with the copy of a letter from the executive of Tennessee to myself, covering the copy of an act of the general assembly of that state, passed the 21st October, 1812, entitled "an act to confirm and establish Walker's line, as the boundary between this state and the state of Kentucky." A copy of which is also submitted. It, therefore, now becomes the duty of the legislature to take up this subject on different ground, as it has assumed a new shape from that first proposed by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, in their resolution of the 20th of November, 1811.

To preserve peace and harmony between the two states, is of the first importance to the well being of both, and to have the line established, has become the more necessary from an occurrence that has lately come to my knowledge. A suit is instituted in the circuit court of the United States, held in this state, to recover possession of a tract of land, claimed by a person, who alleges that he is within the state of Tennessee. An adjustment between the states of the points in controversy, will give greater satisfaction to the citizens of both states than any judicial decision.

The penitentiary institution requires your consideration. The escape of the prisoners which have happened of late, has arisen from the insufficiency of the wall which incloses it, or from other causes. From whatever source it may have arisen deserves enquiry. There are on hand belonging to the institution, an immense quantity of articles not saleable; would it not be advisable to dispose of them at public sale on a credit, for what they would bring, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of iron suitable for nails, and for leather to make shoes, and direct the labour of the convicts principally to these objects. I am well assured a regulation of this kind would become a productive fund to the government. Would it not be a salutary amendment to the law, to inflict double punishment upon any convict who might escape therefrom, if taken; and in the event of committing a second

penitentiary offence, to suffer a double confinement from that now established by law. The revenue for the last year is more than adequate to the expenditures of the government. After meeting all the current expenses, there remained in the treasury on the 10th of November last, the sum of \$36,334 70, independent of the sum of \$63,129 83, the balance yet due from former and present collectors, as appears by a statement from the officers under whose care the revenue is managed, who will make the necessary reports for the information of the legislature.

Unanimity and harmony in the legislative council are objects truly desirable, and cannot fail of producing the happiest effects; the utility of such a line of conduct cannot be too forcibly impressed upon your minds. In all things in which a concurrence is necessary between the legislative and executive branches, for promoting the public good, you may rest assured, so far as depends upon me, of my hearty co-operation in all your measures which may have a tendency to promote the welfare and prosperity of our common country.

In closing this address, I feel it a duty to do an act of justice to the patriotic Fair of Kentucky, by informing you of the success which attended an appeal to them to furnish a supply of clothing for our fellow citizens in actual service. Although no regular report has been made of the kind and quantity furnished, by the information I have received from the various quarters of the state, it has been very great, and perhaps adequate to the demand. Too great praise cannot be bestowed upon them, for the bountiful contribution, and the alacrity with which the clothing was prepared and delivered; it is an act of patriotism and benevolence which deserves the gratitude of all America—may their laudable example stimulate us to prosecute the war, till peace be given us from the hand of justice.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, Dec. 8, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Samuel Hopkins, to his Excellency Gov. Shelby.  
On the Wabash, near mouth of Pine creek,  
November 27th, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

By Col. R. Taylor, Quarter Master General, who goes on as quick as possible to Frankfort, I have in my power to give you general information of the movements of the army since my last.

On the 11th the army marched from Fort Harrison, on the road formerly made by Gov. Harrison's army, and the boats set out at the same time. The length of the time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in an especial manner—the rise of the waters from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; inasmuch, that not until the 14th, did we pass Sugar creek, three miles above the road. From every information I had no hesitation in moving on the east side of the Wabash—the Vermillions, Pine creek, and other impediments on the west side, superadded to the presumption that we were expected, and might more easily be annoyed and ambuscaded on that route, determined me in this measure. The boats, too, with our provisions of rations, forage and military stores, could be more easily covered and protected, as the line of march could be invariably nearer the river. Lieut. Col. Barbour with one battalion of his regiment, had command of the seven boats, and encamped with us on the bank of the river, almost every night. This so protracted our march, that we did not reach the Prophet's town until the 10th. On the morning of this day I detached three hundred men to surprise the Winebag town lying on Ponce Passu creek, one mile from the Wabash and four below the Prophet's. This party, commanded by Gen. Butler, surrounded the place about break of day, but found it evacuated. There were in the main town about 40 houses, many of them from 30 to 50 feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn. On the 20th, 21st and 22d, we were employed in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town, which had about 40 cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village, adjoining below it, on the west side of the river, consisting of about 160 cabins and huts, finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the circumference, and constructing works for the defence of our boats and the army.—Seven miles east of us on the Ponce Passu creek, a party of Indians were discovered, they had fired on a small party of ours on the 20th, killed a man by the name of DUNN, a gallant soldier in Capt. Duval's company. On the 22d upwards of 60 horsemen under the command of Lieut. Colonels Merrill and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrades, as well as gain a more complete knowledge of the ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambuscade, and eighteen of our party killed, wounded and missing. Among these are three hopeful young officers and one private from the 8th (Wilcox's) regiment, viz: Mars, Edwards, Murray, and the private Webb, presumed to be killed—the other 14 were of the Rangers. On return of this party, and the information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by the strength of their camp, appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made to march early, and engage the enemy at every risk, when, from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year, and which did not subside until the evening of the 23d, we were delayed until the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground, we found the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of the snow, and had passed the Ponce Passu. I have no doubt but their ground was the strongest I ever had seen—the deep rapid creek spoken of was in their rear, running in a semicircle, and fronted by a bluff 100 feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy would not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting all. After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp, and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats. I had fully intended to have spent one more week in endeavoring to find the Indian camps—but the shoeless, shirtless state of the troops, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress, a river full of ice, the hills covered with snow, a rigid climate, and no certain point to which we could further direct our operations; under the influence of the advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given and measures pursued for our

return on the 27th. We are now progressing to Fort Harrison, through ice and snow, where we expect to arrive on the last day of this month.

From Vincennes, I shall have the honor of addressing your Excellency again; but before I close this, I cannot forbear expressing the merits of the officers and soldiers of this command: After leaving at Fort Harrison all unfit for duty, we had in privates of every corps, about 1000; in the total 1250, or thereabouts. At the Prophet's town, upwards of 100 of these were on the sick report; yet, sir, have we progressed in such order, as to menace our enemy from any annoyance—seven large keel boats have been covered and protected to a point heretofore unknown in Indian excursions.—Three large Indian establishments have been burned and destroyed, with near three miles of fence, (and all the corn, &c. we could find) besides many smaller ones.—The enemy have been sought in their strong holds, and every opportunity afforded him of attack of alarm us—a march on the east side of the Wabash, without road or cognizance of the country, fully 100 miles perfectly; and this has been done with a naked army of infantry, aided by only about 50 mounted Rangers and Spies.—All this will be done in 20 days; no sigh, no murmur, no complaint.—I certainly feel particular obligations to my friends Gen. Butler and Col. Taylor, for their effectual and ready aid in their line; as also to Capt. Z. Taylor, of the 7th U. S. regiment—Messrs. Gist and Richardson, my Aids-de-camp, and Major J. C. Breckenridge, my secretary, for a prompt and effectual support in every instance. The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison by Capt. Taylor, has raised for him a fabric of character not to be effaced by my eulogy. To Col. Barbour for his officer-like management in conducting and commanding the boats, my thanks are due—as also to Col. Miller and Wilcox, Majors Hughes, Blackett, and the Captains and subalterns of the army generally. From Lieuts. Richardson, Hawkins and Sullivan, of U. S. troops, I have to acknowledge my obligations for their steady and uniform conduct, as well as Capt. Beckers, of the Rangers, Captain Washburn, of the Spies, and the staff generally.

Let me refer your Excellency to Col. Taylor, for more minute information, and believe me, with high regard and consideration, to be, your most obt. serv't.  
SAML. HOPKINS.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITOR.

Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 8.

Gen. Smyth has seen in the National Intelligencer the official letter of major Gen. Van Rensselaer, respecting the affair at Queenston, and has observed that his name is twice mentioned in a way that may require explanation. Gen. Van Rensselaer says, "I had on the 5th inst. (Oct.) written to brig. Gen. Smyth, requesting an interview with him, maj. Gen. Hall, and the commandants of the U. States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations."

On the 3d of Oct. gen. Van Rensselaer ordered a general court martial to be held at gen. Smyth's camp; and on the 5th he addressed a note to gen. Smyth, requesting an interview upon the earliest day possible, "consistent with the business of the court martial, and other indispensable duties."

On the 8th, in the night, the attack was made on the Caledonia. On the 9th, in the morning, gen. Smyth's brigade marched to Black Rock upon an alarm; and two of the regiments were up all that night. On the 11th, at day break, the brigade, three companies excepted, marched for Lewistown; and having proceeded 12 miles through the worst road and weather ever seen, returned, the order being countermanded.

There was no time between the 5th and 13th of Oct. at which gen. Smyth, with the commanding officers of regiments, could have left the brigade, "consistent with the business of the court martial, and other indispensable duties." Nor would gen. Smyth have deemed it proper, without an order, to have left his brigade within three miles of an enemy, and gone, with all the officers commanding regiments, a day's journey, to repeat an opinion he had already expressed.—See A.

In another part of his letter, general Van Rensselaer says, that on the morning of the 12th, "having now determined to attack Queenston, I sent new orders to gen. Smyth to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the detachment sufficient; but to support the detachment, should the conflict be obstinate and long continued."

Gen. Van Rensselaer did not on the 12th send orders to gen. Smyth to march.—See B.

On the 13th, about 10 o'clock, A. M. gen. Van Rensselaer did send an order to gen. Smyth to march, which was received about 2 P. M. and obeyed instantly.—See C.

Extract of a letter from brig. gen. Smyth to major gen. Van Rensselaer, dated Buffalo, 29th Sept.

From the description I have had of the river below the falls, the view of the shore below fort Erie, and the information received as to the preparations of the enemy, I am of opinion our crossing should be effected between fort Erie and Chippeway. It has therefore seemed to me proper to encamp the U. S. troops near Buffalo, there to prepare for offensive operations. Your instructions, or better information, may decide you to give me different orders, which I will await."

B.

Head Quarters, Lewistown,  
12th October, 1812.

Sir—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday.

To night I shall again attempt to cross the river, and attack the enemy's batteries on the heights of Queenston. Should circumstances render it necessary to march your brigade, I will advise you to-morrow.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. V. RENSSELAER,

Maj. Gen. Commanding

P. S. Lieut. Col. Christie has arrived with boats, &c.

Brig. Gen. Smyth, of the U. S. Forces.

C.

Head Quarters, Lewistown,

13th October, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Smyth will please to give orders for his brigade to strike their tents and march to Lewistown, with every possible dispatch.

By order of Major Gen. V. Rensselaer.

SOL. V. RENSSELAER,

Aid-de-Camp.

N. B. A Postscript to the above says, "the heights of Queenston are carried; and the

enemy's fire is nearly silenced in every quarter."

The orders given on the 10th and 13th, for Gen. Smyth to march, were so timed, that he should not arrive to share in the honor of the expedition; but might arrive in time to bear the responsibility of its ultimate failure.

Copy of a letter from Captain Jones, late of the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, New-York, the 24th Nov. 1812.

SIR—I here avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you of the occurrences of our cruise, which terminated in the capture of the Wasp on the 15th of October by the Poitiers of seventy-four guns, while a wreck from damages received in an engagement with the British sloop of war Frolick of twenty-two guns; sixteen of them thirty-two pound carronades, and four twelve pounders on the main deck and two twelve pounders, carronades, on the top-gallant-fore-castle, making her superior in force to us by four twelve pounders. The Frolick had struck to us and was taken possession of about two hours before our surrendering to the Poitiers.

We had left the Delaware on the 15th. The sixteenth had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jibboom and two men. Half past eleven, on the night of the seventeenth, in the latitude of 37 deg. N. and longitude 65 deg. W. we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; we stood from them for some time, then shortened sail and steered the remainder of the night the course we had perceived them on. At day light on Sunday, the eighteenth, we saw them ahead—gave chase and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail under the protection of a sloop of war, four of them large ships mounting from sixteen to eighteen guns. At thirty-two minutes past eleven, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of forty-three minutes; and altho' so near while leading the last broad side that our rammers were shoved against the side of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action. They immediately surrendered upon our gaining their fore-castle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our main top-mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the main-top-sail yard across the larboard fore and fore-top-sail braces, rendered our head-yards unmanageable the remainder of the action. At eight minutes the gaff and mizen top-gallant-mast came down and at twenty minutes from the beginning of the action every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. A few minutes after separating from the Frolick both her masts fell upon deck, the main mast going close by the deck and the foremast twelve or fifteen feet above it.

The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department, during the engagement, and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieuts. Rodgers, Booth, and Mr. Rapp shewed by the incessant fire from their divisions that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer acted with a courage and promptitude highly honorable, and I trust have given assurance that they may be relied on whenever their services may be required.

I could not ascertain the exact loss of the enemy, as many of the dead lay buried under the masts and spars that had fallen upon deck, which two hours exertions had not sufficiently removed. Mr. Biddle, who had charge of the Frolick, states that from what he saw and from information from the officers, the number of killed must have been about thirty, and that of the wounded about forty or fifty—of the killed is her first lieutenant, and sailing master, of the wounded capt. Whynates and the second lieutenant.

We had five killed and five wounded, as per list; the wounded are recovering. Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement, and tho' too weak to be at his division, remained upon deck and shewed by his composed manner of noting its incidents, that we had lost by his illness the services of a brave officer.

I am respectfully, yours,

JAMES JONES.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Farmers, save your Hog's Bristles!

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in Cash for clean combed scalded Hog's Bristles, at the corner of Upper and High streets.

3t Lexington, Dec. 5.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jr. DRUGGIST, No. 196, B. Market street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friendly customers throughout the western country, for their liberal remittances and extensive orders during the last two months—and informs them that he has now on hand as good an assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*, as any one in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual terms, pledging himself to his friends, that their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characterized his extensive establishment. His friends are also informed that his *DRUG STORE* is regularly inspected by order of government, for the better supply of the army of the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first quality.

Although some articles in the drug line have taken a very considerable rise, partly on account of the interruptions to trade, and partly on account of a grasping disposition prevailing among a few would-be monopolizers; yet although the former cause may continue to exist, the times will compel the latter to do away itself, and articles now kept hoarded, will soon find their way into the market, where the regular dealer will have it in his power to purchase and dispose of them on better terms than the original holder.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
'News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this state commenced its session on Monday the 7th inst.

In the Senate, Willis A. Lee, was re-elected Clerk, and Anthony Crockett, Sergeant at Arms.

In the House of Representatives, the votes for Speaker were, on the first ballot—

For Joseph H. Hawkins, 30  
William B. Blackburn, 23  
Samuel South, 5

On the second ballot—

For Joseph H. Hawkins, 53  
William B. Blackburn, 27

Mr. Hawkins being elected, was conducted to the chair, from whence he made acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and recommended the observance of good order.

Thomas Dougherty was re-elected clerk and Richard Taylor sergeant at arms.

We hear that no business of importance has yet come before either house.

The governor's message will be found in this paper. The sentiments it speaks are worthy of his head and heart.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The bill for increasing the pay of the army, has passed into a law. The House of Representatives have not yet come to a decision relative to the merchants' bonds; and we are pleased to find, that much opposition is made to the proposal for releasing them from the penalties they have subjected themselves to. It would be strange indeed for Congress to release British agents and subjects from the payment of large sums into the treasury and to burden our farmers with taxes to support a war brought on by the machinations and misdeeds of the former.—The power to remit these penalties resides by law in the Secretary of the Treasury, who wishes the decision to be made by Congress, giving it as his opinion, that in no case should the merchant be permitted to pocket his extraordinary profits; but the committee of Ways & Means, unwilling to take any responsibility on themselves, have reported a resolution to refer the subject to his decision.

A proposal is before the House of Representatives to vote 100,000 dollars to the late officers and crew of the Constitution.

Resolutions to prohibit the exports of provisions and articles for naval and military equipments, have again been proposed, and rejected in the House of Representatives.

There are various accounts of the capture of the Acasta British frigate by Com. Rodgers; but we cannot entirely rely on their truth.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter by the last mail from his correspondent in Washington, which states that Doct. Eustis has resigned the office of Secretary of War, and that rumour names Mr. Crawford of Georgia, as his successor.

The field officers of the militia destined for Florida under the command of Gen. Jackson, were appointed at Nashville on the 21st of Nov. It is not yet known when the detachment was to march, but exertions were made to organize and discipline it for immediate service.

Two companies of recruits under Captains Gray and Armstrong passed through Nashville for St. Louis on the 23d, and one company of artillery under Capt. Phillips, for Massac.

Col. John Williams of East Tennessee, has addressed the people of that country, desiring them to volunteer their services for an expedition destined for service against the hostile Indians on the frontiers of Georgia.

Late London papers state, that the old despotic government of Sicily has been abolished, and a constitution formed which limits the power of the king, abolishes the feudal system, and establishes a parliament like that of England, with houses of Lords and Commons; the principal clergy to act in the former.

Gen. Harrison has been appointed by the President a Major-General in the army of the U. States, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate on the 2d inst.

The line of battle ships intended to be built by government, it is said, instead of being called 74's, will be denominated seventy six's, in allusion to the era of American Independence.

A rendezvous is opened in N. York, for seamen, &c. for the U. S. [late British] sloop of war ALERT.

A bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and Elizabeth Bonaparte of Baltimore, has passed the Senate of Maryland.

## "The National Intelligencer."

The name of this paper, we would advise its editors to change into that of CORANT GAZETTE, as its face has lately become very courtly, and it attends as minutely to the parades and motions of the great men and their ladies at Washington, as it does to the politics of the nation, and in a style too, such as is used by the English papers when noticing the *walks, airings, rides and other equally important* actions of his majesty the king, her majesty the queen, their royal highnesses the prince-ss Amelia, Caroline, &c. If the editors pursue this course, we may expect their columns will be graced with details of all occurrences at the balls and other parties of Washington, for the instruction of the rustics in the interior, and as at the court of Paris before the revolution, where, "the king smiles," or "the king looks serious," or "the king was chatty," or "silent," rung through the city, we expect all these things related of the president. Scarce an appointment is now made, which is not published, headed with "the president has been pleased to appoint," &c. If he attends a review of the Columbia militia, his approbation and the lines of his countenance are published with as much pomp as Bonaparte would use in relating the particulars of a victory that decided the fate of an empire. Such stuff may amuse and wound tattle to the city inhabiting the wilds of Washington; but are loathsome to the republic and its democracy of the west.

The following article we give as a sample of the courtly paragraphs, and accompany it with an extract from an English magazine,

which we suppose Mr. Gales had before him, when he wrote the courtly article:

*Naval Entertainment.*—The Frigate Constellation, now lying in the Eastern Branch, ready for sea, but waiting for her complement of hands, a few of whom are yet wanting, the opportunity was embraced by Capt. Stewart, her commander, to gratify the ladies and gentlemen of the City and Georgetown, and the distinguished strangers now at the seat of government, with an entertainment on board of her. The day was the first fair day after Wednesday last, Thursday proving a fine day, and many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, previously invited, amongst whom we recognized the President of the U. States and his lady, all the Heads of Departments and their ladies, very many of the Members of Congress, the French Minister, &c. assembled on board the Constellation between ten and twelve o'clock. The day was spent in the utmost concord and hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the gaiety of the scene. An elegant cold collation of the choicest viands and liquors, prepared under the direction of Mr. Tomlinson, was served up to the numerous guests. The old and the young mingled in the sprightly dance, and pleasure beamed on every countenance. The presence of the brave Capt. Hull, and Morris, our rear admiral, was a great gratification to the guests of the day. The company began to separate towards evening, and got home in safety. When his royal highness the Duke of York entered (and he arrived but that day from Holland) the band struck up "God save the king," with great effect. The prince and his servants were attentive to his guests and the whole had an indescribable pleasure effect.

*Another extract.*—"This morning the king took a walk in the park, and noticed with pleasure the improvements recently made therein." *Another.*—"At the ship, with great effect, the honorable lady Green, the managers of the village's ball last evening, entertainment were, F. her royal highness the Wharton, John Taylor, princess Amelia danced C. W. Goldsborough, with her usual grace, John Graham, Richard, with his grace the Duke Forrester, Isaac Hull, Ed. ward Coles, Samuel Miller, Henry Hunt, Wm. Sanford, under whose care and assiduous attention the whole scene had an indescribably pleasing effect."

## ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

### GENERAL SMYTH,

### TO THE

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

*Companions in Arms!*—The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow-citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against that government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people.—If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is booty by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to Artillery and Cavalry; all wagons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the Light Artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order FORTY DOLLARS to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

*Soldiers!* You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West-Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear them? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

## VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavoured to dissuade you from doing your duty. Some times they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service

for five years. At others they say that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer for the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

*Volunteers!* I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial.

*Soldiers of every Corps!* It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honors await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You come to vanquish a violent foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be—"The cannon lost at Detroit—or death."

## ALEXANDER SMYTH.

Brig. Gen. commanding.

Camp near Buffalo, }  
Nov. 17th, 1812. }

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, September 21.

## EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Majaisk, Sept. 12.

On the 4th, the emperor set out from Gijjat, and encamped near the post of Gijajneva.

On the 5th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At 2 in the afternoon, we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights, on the left bank of the Kologha. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy began to fortify a fine height, between two roads, where they had placed nine or ten thousand men. The emperor having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the king of Naples to pass the Kologha, with the division of Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowsky, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At 4 o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood; and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At 7 in the morning the firing ceased.

On the 5th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitering. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position the day before; backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted by 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line as far as a large village, which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry to support the centre. The right extended behind the Kologha, in the rear of the village of Borodiso, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favorable. It was easy to manoeuvre and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it, but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisaded nor defended with chevaux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at 2 in the morning, the emperor was surrounded by the marshals, in the position taken the evening before. At half past 5 o'clock, the sun rose without clouds—it had rained the preceding evening—"This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the emperor. Though but the month of September, it was as cold as December in Moravia. The army received the omen—the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:—"Soldiers! Behold! the field of battle so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you: it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to our country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, Vitespk, at Smolensk; and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride, that it may say of you, 'He was at the great battle under the walls of Moscow.'"

*At the Imperial Camp, on the heights of Borodiso, 7th Sept. 2 o'clock, A. M.* The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowsky, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested their left. The prince of Eckmuhl marched in the skirt of the forest, the division of Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's

position, had been constructed in the night. At 6 o'clock general count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernetty, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division of Compans (4th of the first corps who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past 6, general Compans was wounded; at 7, the prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust) had his horse killed.

The attack advanced, the musketry commenced. The Viceroy, who formed our left, attacks and carries the village of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the left bank of the Kologha. At 7, the marshal duke of Eichigen (Ney) put himself in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon, which general Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At 8 o'clock, the position of the enemy was carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken, the rest was withdrawn to his line in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses these positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on those heights thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labor, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples with the cavalry, made various charges. The duke of Eichigen covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance—this movement made us master of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowsky fought in the wood with various successes.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. Gen. count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at 9 in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The imperial guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village, which was burnt—the division Friant advanced thither—80 pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood 2 hours in close order under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire and renouncing the hope of victory.

The king of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers—they dispersed on all sides. The general of division count Caulincourt, governor of the emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regt. of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet—a glorious death, worthy to be envied.

It was now two in the forenoon—the enemy had lost all hope—the battle was ended—the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory.

The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses have been counted on the field of battle—60 pieces of cannon and 5,000 prisoners have remained in our power.

We have had 2,500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle—Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians to one Frenchman. Forty Russian generals were killed, wounded or taken. General Bagration was wounded.

We have lost the general division Montbrun, killed by a cannon ball; gen. Caulincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards.

The generals of brigade Compere, Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed, seven or eight generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The prince of Eckmuhl has received no injury. The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their superiority to the Russian troops. Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of Moskwa, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaisk, and 25 leagues from Moscow near the little river of Moskwa. We fired 60,000 cannon shot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts, which passed Smolensk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place, are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here two thousand killed or amputated Russians—a number of generals and colonels are prisoners.

The emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from their entrenchments, not endeavored to retake them; our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it from eight o'clock till two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that what was lost. This was the cause of their immense loss.

Every one distinguished himself. The king of Naples and the duke of Eichingen were peculiarly conspicuous.

The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious shall be made known in detailed reports. [Here follows the address under the signature of Napoleon, to the bishops, ordering thanks to the God of armies for the victory of the French arms.]

## Two Hundred Dollar Reward.

A BUNDLE containing 500 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in blank for the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs. Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburgh. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes, to Dabney Herndon, Esq. of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against impostition, they are informed that no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued by the Farmer's Bank of Virginia or any of its Branches, until further notice.

Wm. NEKERVIS, Cashier.  
Richmond, 30th Oct. 1812. 51-1m

THE Shareholders of the Lexington Library will attend at the Library room at 12 o'clock in the forenoon on the first Saturday in January next (being the 2d day of the month) for the purpose of electing five directors and a librarian—By order of the directors,

THOS. NEKERVIS, Librarian.  
Lexington Library, Dec. 1812. 51-1f

## Lexington Library.

November 21, 1812.

THE shareholders are requested to pay their semi-annual contribution of one dollar on each share on the 1st Saturday in December next, by order of the directors.

THOMAS NEKERVIS.

## Advertisement.

ON the 22d day of this month will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Thos. Turnham, deceased, in Woodford county, where he lost his life by the blowing up of the powder-mill, a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and a large yoke of Steers and a Cart; thirty of the hogs are in order for killing; household furniture, and carpenters' and farmers' tools, and a quantity of old whiskey; three eighteen gallon Kettles, and three hundred & twenty gallon k. tles used in the saltpetre house. At the same time and place will be rented out for a year, the farm on which he lived, on which there is a mill and distillery. And also will be hired out for a year, two slaves, a man and woman, both young and valuable servants. If application should be made before the 23d, the farm may be rented by private contract, as the neighborhood is desirous of having the mill in operation—For sums over five dollars, twelve months credit will be allowed, on the execution of bond, with security to be approved by the subscribers.

ELIJAH CARTMELL, Adm'r.  
JOHN GRAVES, Adm'r.  
SALLY TURNHAM, Adm'r.  
December 8th, 1812. 51-1

IN the month of October last, a negro fellow of Joseph Frazer, put into my pasture a sorrel horse about 14 1-2 hands high, a star in his forehead, supposed to be 5 years old. Said negro says that he bought the horse of a negro by the name of Moses, belonging to George Frazer, who was then hired out to a Mr. Barr, who was working a saltpetre cave up the Kentucky river. Supposing from the relation given by the negro, that he was stolen, I have detained the horse, which the owner can get by applying to the subscriber, and proving his property, living on the road between Lexington and Parker's mill; the horse was very poor when he was left in my pasture.

JONATHAN LAMME,  
December 5th, 1812. 51-5t

## Shelby Circuit, set.

September Term, 1812.

JAMES CRAIG & ISAAC WILCOX, complainants against OSBORNE SPRIGG & BENJAMIN ROBERTS, defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Osborne Sprigg, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Sprigg, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some authorised newspaper printed in this state.

(A Copy) Teste,  
51-8c JAMES CRAIG, Clk.

## Juvenile Library.

THE shareholders of the Lexington Juvenile Library, are requested to attend at the library room on Saturday the 2d of January, at 2 o'clock, p. m. to choose five Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the constitution.

Wm. HUSTON, Jr. Librarian.  
Lexington, December 8, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Allen, living on the waters of Woolper's creek, in the county of Boone, and state of Kentucky, a Dark Roan Filley, three years old last spring; about fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, docked, but no brand perceivable—appraised to \$20.

WILLIAM SELREE, J. P.  
December 23, 1812. 51-2t

THE subscriber having declined carrying on the Shoe and Boot making business; has taken a farm three miles below Bryan's Station, whereon Dr. Martin formerly lived, all those indebted by bond, note or account, will please come forward and pay up their respective balances immediately.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.  
October 27th 1812. 45-4f



## AMERICAN PRIZE LIST. (CONTINUED.)

247. Sloop Venus, of Jamaica, burnt by the two Brothers of New Orleans.
248. Brig Jane and Charlotte, laden with salt, coals, crates and a few bales of dry goods, sent into Salem by the American privateer.
249. Brig Francis, from St. John's, Port Rico, for Martinique, laden with bales of goods, sent into Charleston, by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.
250. Government brig and packet Swallow, 14 guns, 30 men, captured on the 15th ult. after a chase of 8 hours, and sent into Baltimore, by the squadron under the command of Com. Rodgers.—The Swallow was bound from Jamaica for Falmouth, and had on board the mail and \$260,000 in specie, which last was transferred to the President's frigate.
251. Brig Porgie from Antigua, laden with rum and molasses, sent into Norfolk by the High-Flyer, of Glasgow, 10 guns, 9 pounders, 16 men, laden with timber, sent into Salem, by the John and George privateer of that place, after a smart action. The John and George carries on 12 and two 3 pounders and had on board 38 men, including officers.
252. Schooner—, captured in the Bay of Fundy, laden with oil, seal skins, &c. sent into Salem, by the Fame of that port.
253. Schooner Robin, sent into Portland by the Revenge of Salem.
254. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad to Paris, with some dry goods, and valued at \$12,000, sent into Savannah, by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.
255. Schooner Sally, of Curacao, sent into Charleston, by the Black Joke of New York, and George Washington of Norfolk.
256. Sloop—, of Tortola, sent into Charleston, by the Saucy Jack.
257. Brig John, 10 guns, 12 pounders, from Leguira for Gibraltar, a new and valuable vessel, laden with coffee and cocoa, sent into Charleston, by the Benjamin Franklin, of New York.
258. Schooner Three Sisters, 120 tons, laden with plaster, and sent into Salem by the Fame privateer. The Fame is only 30 tons burthen.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20, 1812.

## BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

As the situation of places on our north and north-western frontier, with their distance from each other must be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished. As far, however, as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

DETROIT is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of Lake Erie. This river, opposite to Detroit, is three quarters of a mile in width, with a current of about three miles an hour, and of sufficient depth to carry any vessel which navigate the lakes. All the waters which empty into the lake of the Woods, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Huron, pass down Detroit river into Lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty houses, mostly frame, which have all been built since the year 1805; the old town having been entirely destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the north-west corner of the town, about three hundred yards from the river, and is situated on a small elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming flat and marshy as you proceed a few miles back from the river. From Detroit to Brownstown, a Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of eighteen or nineteen miles. It is situated on the river about one mile above the lake, and opposite to Fort Malden on the Canada side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin, a distance of eighteen miles, there are no settlements of whites; being mostly Indian lands. There were a number of families residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all fled after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Maumee river, a distance of thirty-four miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants all fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the rapids of Maumee to Sandusky river, a distance of forty miles, being such low swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between these two places. At the mouth of Sandusky the first settlement on the lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through part of the states of Pennsylvania and New York.

From Sandusky river to Cleveland is a distance of about 80 miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about one hundred miles, and ninety from Erie to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, is situated at the foot of Lake Erie, within a few hundred yards of the lake, nearly opposite the British fort Erie, and between two and three miles therefrom.

BLACK ROCK is about two miles below Buffalo at the foot of a very considerable rapid in the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From Black Rock to the falls of Niagara is a distance of about twenty miles, and from thence to Lewistown eight or nine miles, opposite Queenstown the Canada side.

FORT NIAGARA stands at the head of Lake Ontario, eight miles below Lewistown, and nearly opposite to Newark and Fort George. From the falls down to Lake Ontario the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distance from Pittsburgh to Fort Niagara.

	miles.	miles.
From Pittsburgh to Meadville,	90	90
To Le Boeuf,	27	117
To Erie,	15	132
To Portland,	30	162
To Canadawake,	15	177
To Cataragus,	15	192
To Eighteen Mile Creek,	14	206
To Buffalo,	16	222
To Black Rock,	3	225
To Fort Schlosser,	18	243
To Lewistown,	7	250
To Niagara,	9	259

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT  
Supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorizing the president of the U. States to accept and organize certain Volunteer Military corps."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where volunteers have offered or hereafter shall offer their services to the United States, under the act, entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint and commission officers thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That prior to the issuing of such commissions, the volunteers aforesaid shall have signed an enrolment, binding themselves to service, conformably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to arm the corps of volunteers into the battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, and to appoint thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, general, field and staff officers, conformably with the Military establishment of the U. States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all the officers authorized by this act; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the volunteers when their term of service shall have expired shall deliver their stand of arms and accoutrements, in good order, to the proper officer, they shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof ten dollars for every stand of arms so delivered.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Directing the terms on which Lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no tract or tracts of the reserved sections or other public lands of the United States, that have been or may hereafter be sold at public sale, and which may have, or shall, on account of failure to complete the payment of the purchase money, revert to the U. States, shall hereafter be sold at private sale, at a price less than that for which the same tract was sold at public sale.

January 14, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipment and other Quarter-Master's stores and small arms.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the United States, of saltpetre and sulphur, for making the same into powder, and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the United States, of saltpetre and sulphur, for making the same into powder, and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States.

January 14, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

## Valuable Farm, Negroes, &c.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON offers for sale the farm on which he resides, in Jessamine county, situated on the Hickman road, one mile from Nicholasville, containing four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land. Two hundred acres of which are enclosed & in hand-some order for cultivation. The improvements have been costly and are valuable. They consist of a brick dwelling house 48 feet in front, upwards of one hundred feet back; composed of six rooms & three passages, a stone kitchen, framed smoke house, and dairy, a brick office eighteen feet square, out houses for negroes, together with extensive corn houses, stables and cow houses, a considerable quantity of cedar posts and railing with other improvements not detailed. This place is more than commonly inviting to a gentleman of fortune, or to an active enterprising man to acquire one.

He also proposes to sell 16 likely negroes—among them is an experienced carpenter with a set of tools nearly complete, three men, three boys large enough to plough, three women, and two stout girls; the rest are younger. He will also sell 173 acres first rate land, part of the well known Jessamine spring tract, adjoining Mr. James Cogger's and Mr. Mead's. Also 600 acres land on the Twins and Eagle creeks, near Sanders's mill. Also upwards of 800 acres military land, near Wickerham's, state of Ohio. 300 acres near Stubbs's mill, Ohio. The above property will be disposed of upon advantageous terms to the purchasers or cash, or stock in the bank of Kentucky. Indisputable title will be made.

The person purchasing the farm, can be supplied with farming utensils, four well broke oxen, about 70 young hogs, 25 sheep and 20 head of cattle.

49-4t

Jessamine, 25th Nov. 1812.

## Wilson's Grammar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

## Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,  
A Splendid Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,  
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.  
17-tf  
Lexington, April 17, 1812

## For Sale.

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.  
46-tf  
Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

## Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.  
45-tf  
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.  
Nov. 8, 1812.

## Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.  
31-4t  
Lexington, July 21, 1812.

## SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

## SALT-PETRE,

at their Store in Lexington, during present year.  
January 1st, 1812.

## For Sale.

3000 gallons whiskey good quality, Orleans sugar in barrels, Coffee in bags,  
To be sold low for cash or approved paper on a short credit, by  
WILLIAM LEAVY.  
Lexington, Oct. 30, 1812. 4t

## Just Received,

AND for sale at the office of the Reporter, a fresh supply of the latest editions of the following most necessary publications.

Military Dictionary,  
Military Library,  
Infantry Hand-Book,  
Hand-Book for Rifle-men,  
Neef on Education,  
Gondillac's Logic,  
Commentary on Montesquieu's spirit of laws.  
Lexington, November 9th, 1812. 46-tf

## A Still for Sale.

Enquire of George Coons.  
46-tf  
November 10, 1812.

## For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington. 40-tf

## Rees's Cyclopædia.

THE first & second parts of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work have just been received at this office, and are ready for delivery.

## Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's pasture on the 16th of October, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old next spring—the height not exactly known, but supposed to be 14 hands high; a small star in his forehead, off hind and near fore foot white, a lump on his back, occasionally by the saddle.

The other a DARK BAY MARE—the height and age not exactly known. She has a white mark on each side near the flank, soar back, pole evil, and blind in the off eye. Whoever will deliver said horse and mare to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MARSH.

November 30, 1812. 49-tf

## Cornelius Mershon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is about commencing the

## Tailoring Business,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wigglesworth, as a Lottery-Office on main street, near the corner of main cross-street, opposite Bain, Holloway and Steel's Hatter shop, where he flatters himself he will share a part of the public patronage.  
Dec. 1, 1812. 49-4t.

ON Thursday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Abijah Brooks, deceased, near Strode's Station, in Clark county, will commence, the sale of the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of a number of horse creatures and cattle including about one hundred young likely steers; also, hogs and sheep, a wagon and gear, corn and corn fodder, hemp and hemp seed, salt and castings, household furniture and farming and kitchen utensils, &c. &c. all of which with a few exceptions, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers given bond with approved security.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be hired out for the ensuing year, a number of likely, young, and active slaves of the estate of said decedent, upon such terms as will be then and there made known.

THOS. SCOTT, adm'r. 49-3t.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

## COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames  
Clocks  
Cotton by the Bale  
White Lead of the first quality  
Box Raisins  
Prunes  
Mackarels  
Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods  
32 W. NIEMTELE.

## JEREMIAH NEAVE,

At his NEW STORE ON CHEAPSIDE, Lexington, is receiving and opening a handsome assortment of

## NEW GOODS,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Country Linen, Socks, Linsey, &c. &c. received in exchange for merchandize.—Spun Cotton and prime unspun Cotton, as usual.

Peewee, of an excellent quality—Do. Candle Moulds, Whips, Bonnets—An elegant assortment of tortoise shell and other Combs—Shoes of most descriptions, a variety of Children's Books, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

His Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Cordes and Vestings, fine India and British Muslins, Cambricks, Silks and Shawls, Bombazets, Calicoes, Shirtings, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. will repay the attention of his friends and customers.

Three Corded Silk for saddlers.  
Prime Peas, Coffee & Sugar—Almonds, Figs and Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters.

Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-tf November 23, 1812

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the generous public that he has just received from Philadelphia, the fall fashions for this season, and it is with pleasure that he informs them he has at present some of the best workmen in Kentucky. He requests those who have favored him with their custom, to accept his humble thanks; and those who may choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as well as it can be in any part of the world.

And he informs those gentlemen of the army, that he has just received a large supply of Silver & Gold Lace Cord, &c. and all kinds of trimmings suitable for uniforms.

SAMUEL OWINGS.

October 26, 1812. 44-t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorized to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

## A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring; seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months. It will be sold for three thousand five hundred.—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Church, living on the place.  
September 30th, 1812. 41-tf.

## THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

## BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.  
30-1y LEXINGTON, KY.

## Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 33-tf

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

## ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white. (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

## Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 1st day of January next, at the court-house door in Lexington, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, a Woman and four Children, for ready cash, by the estate of James Arnett, dec. by the executors

DAVID & JAMES ARNETT.

December 7, 1812. 50-3t.

## For Sale,

A JACK, four years old, of fine size and large limbs; and from Gen. Washington's best stock. He may be seen at Mr. Howard's farm on the Limestone road, seven miles from Lexington. Terms of sale made known on application to the subscriber in Lexington.  
JOHN T. MASON.  
Lexington, December 8, 1812. 50-3t.

## Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my stable in Lexington, about five weeks since, a BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 5 and an half years old, shod all round, both hind feet white, switch tail and mane, walks and trots remarkably well. Also about three weeks since, a BAY HORSE, 14 and an half hands high, shod before, blind of the near eye, about 9 or 10 years old. Any person giving information of said horses, so that they may be found, shall be well rewarded.  
THOMAS HANLY.  
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1812. 50-4t.

## MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.  
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened  
**House of Entertainment.**

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

## Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

PEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thurston Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be refreshed from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, will fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.  
Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

## PREVENTION

## BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**  
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

## Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

## Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

## ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

## Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unhealthy or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

## Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

## Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster, Tooth Ache Drops.